Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9293. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1781.

BANK OF ENGLAND, MARCH 14, 1781.

LIST *of the* PERSONS *who subscribed to the* LOAN *of* TWELVE MILLIONS, *made in this Session of Parliament, specifying the Sum subscribed for by each Person.*

A.

	L.
ELLIS AGAR	5000
Christ. Atkinson	10000
Adams	20000
C. Asgil and Co.	15000
Anderson and Davidson	2000
Anderson and Richardson	2000
Arnaud, Osborne and Co.	10000
L. Andre	2000
Ashton	4000
Affe and Rougement	2000
Allan	12000
Andre	5000
Adams	5000
Amsinck	5000
Alavoine	5000
Armstrong	1000
Athinhot	1000
Arnold	10000
Allen	2000
Amsinck	1000
Wallace	1000
Appach	1000

B.

Governors and Directors of the Bank	400000
Baldolph and Cocks	60000
Brydges	2000
Brietzcke	3000
Bolton and Fothergill	2000
Barker	1000
Booth	30000
Bourke and Morgue	5000
Bacon	10000
Bostock	1000
Brathwaite	3000
Bank	25000
Brooksbank	2000
Boldero and Co.	60000
Burgess	5000
Brickdale	10000
Burfoot	8000
G. Boldero	20000
Boddington	10000
Brown and Collinson	60000
Bryan	2000
Bullie, Bertram and Co.	5000
Bembridge	3000
Biggs	1000
Boldero and Co.	60000
and J. Backhouse	5000
Blunt	1000
and F. Baring	66000
Browne	4000
Bogle	4000
Brydone	5000
Brooke	1000
Brettingham	3000
Barclay and Son	3000
Bindley, jun.	1000
Berwick	2000
Baxter	140000
Sam. Blackwell	10000
Baker	2000
Beachcroft	3000
Baillie and Co.	5000
Bathurst	4000
Binsteed	3000
Boſanquet	15000
Jam. Berkenhout	1000
Bevan and Co.	60000
Blount	3000
Barton	1000
Baynes, Wood and Co.	2000
Baird	3000
Barnard	10000
Baynes	5000
Baril	1000
Bradshaw	2000
Brehm	15000
Bindlay	2000
Baring	50000
Broughton	3000
Burrell	5000
Bryan	5000
Browne	2000
Bytheſea	1000
Buck	500
Brunton	500
Bland	5000
Bull	500
Banning	500
Burt	1000
Bonham	500
Backus	1000
Bolton, Forbes and Gregory	35000
Brickdale and Co.	10000
Beverley	8000

C.

Gibbs Crawfurd	3000
Meſſrs. Crofts & Co.	240000
James Crawford	20000
P. G. Crawfurd	1000
William Cuningham	5000
Clarke and Milligan	3000
J. H. & P. Cazenove and Co.	10000
Lawrence Cox	10000
John Cooper	15000
Cox, Mair and Cox	10000
Chambers, Hercy and Co.	8000
Caſtells & Wheatly	100000
Coults and Co.	140000
John Cator	10000
Dr William Compton	2000
Currie, Lefevre & Co.	20000
Cazalet and Cooke	2000
Mat. Chalie	1000
John Chalie	1000
Mat. Carrett	15000
Peter Cazalet	10000
John Courtoy	5000
Thomas Cheap	25000
Thomas Colborne	1000
Lord Conyngham	10000
Benjamin Collins	4000
Richard Carter	10000
John Crouford	10000
George Cherry	5000
Felix Calvert	5000
Thomas Chambers	1000
William Collier	500
Francis and T. Grenge	1000
Richard Curſon	500
Joſ. Coltman	1000
Abraham Cheatham	500
Benjamin Cole	1000
Francis Chalie	1000
John Campbell	500
John Coope	1000
Capel Cure	2000
Maurice Carr	1000
Peter Cherry	4000
William Cranfurd	1000
William Campbell	1000
Thomas Cadell	500
Admiral J. Campbell	500
George Charles	500
John Clarke	6000
William Cobb	1000
Peter Caſtelfrane	500
Alexander Cobham	1000
Thomas Cracroft	1000
Richard Clay	2000
John Croſier	1000
James Crane	2000
Richard Chapman	2000
J. Courtenay	10000
Joſiah Corthine	3000
John Charlton	2000
Edgar Corrie	2000
Thomas Chamberlaine	3000
William Chamberlayne	5000
Jo. Collin and Son	12000
General Carpenter	5000
William Colborne	1000
George Chamberlayne	1000
Emer. Cornwall	20000
Thomas Collingwood	1000
James Chapman	1000
John Cleverley	10000
Dr Wm Cadogan	1000
Peregrine Cuſt	70000
George Crawford	18000
George Chapman	500
John Cottin	5000
John Cranke	500
H. J. Chandler	1000
Thomas Cole	500
Thomas Collingwood	3000
James Chriſtie	2000
Harry Clark	500
Thomas Compton	1000
William Compton	500
Stratford Canning	3000
William Clarke	1000
General John Caillaud	5000
Henry Cameron	15000
John Campbell	30000
Thomas Carter	6000
John Cockel	30000
Hew Craig	3000
William Craggs	25000
Giles Collins	2000

D.

Hugh Davie	2000
George Dewar	1000
Moſes de Paiba	2000
William Deniſon	5000
Richard Davenport	3000
Alexander Duncan	5000
John Darby	5000
Robert Dent	500000
Charles Wentworth Dilke	3000
Cornelius Denne	20000
Henry and Dun. Davidſon	15000
Joſeph Deniſon	60000
John Dickſon	3000
John Devaynes	5000
William Duncan	10000
Benjamin de Aguilar	20000
David and Han. de Aguilla	4000
Adam Drummond	10000
Alexander Douglas	2000
H. P. Davies	6000
Lord Denbigh	10000
Davies, Strahan, and Co.	6000
William Davidſon	5000
Davies and Protherge	2000
John Darrien	100000
John Dawes	10000
Dimſdale and Clay	5000
Sir J. Duntze, Bart.	50000
Charles Dalbiac	3000
John, Duval and Sons and Co.	8000
De Druſina and Richter	10000
James Dalbiac, jun.	2000
James Dalbiac	2000
Sir Edward Dering	10000
Francis Dancer	5000
Edward and Robert Darell	10000
Baron Dimſdale	10000
John Durand	10000
Daniel de St Leu	1000
Joſeph Delafield	500
John Duffin	500
S. de Medina	1000
Joſ. Mendes de Coſta	1000
James Duberly	4000
James Dunlop	4000
Philip Denoyer	500
Charles Dumbleton	2000
Richard Devins	500
William Dearſley, jun.	1000
Robert and Richard Dixon	500
John Roſe Drewe	500
Abraham Mocatta de Mattos	2000
Joſeph de Pinto	3000
Robert Down	2000
Sir John Dick, Bart.	6000
John Dingwell	3000
Robert Drummond and Co.	84000
John Dunlop	6000
William Devaynes	500

E.

William Ewer	18000
Sir Archibald Edmonſtone, Bart.	10000
Iſaac Elton	8000
Sir James Eſdaile and Co.	10000
Thomas Eden and Co.	7000
Grey Elliot	2000
Sir Henry Etherington	10000
Samuel Enderby	1000
John Elderton	1000
William Elliot	6000
Gavin Elliot	1000
Sir John Elliot	8000
Francis Eyre	10000
Thomas Ewer	12000
Arthur Edie	10000
Directors of East India Company	320000
William Edwards	3000
Thomas Ellis	3000
George Evans	1000
Thomas Eames	1000
William Elliot	500
John Egerton	500
Leonard Ellington	2000
Walter Ewer	500
Thomas Everett	4000
John Edwards	500
William Edwards, jun. Eſq;	47000
Richard Edwards	35000
Fountain Elwin	3000

F.

George Field	5000
George Field, jun.	5000
Cuthbert Eiſher	5000
Raphael Franco	35000
Thomas Fitzherbert	10000
Stephen and Roſe Fuller	8000
James Bogle French	8000
Peter Fector	8000
J. M. Fector	4000
William Field	20000
Richard Fuller	60000
Anthony Forman	1000
Simon Frazer	10000
Thomas Fenn	5000
Richard Ferman	1000
Joſ. Fackney	1000
Lord Falmouth	10000
Sir Charles Frederick	10000
Henry Fowler	3000
William Fuller and Sons	40000
William Fauquier, jun.	1000
Nath. Parker Forth	30000
Thomas Farrer	3000
Oliver Farrer	5000
James Farquharſon	10000
Carles Ferguſon	5000
Hon. Henry Fane	10000
James Fitter	3000
Simon Frazer	10000
Thomas Fullwood	8000
John Frazer	2000
John Finch	500
George Field, jun.	4000
Keene Fitzgerald	500
Emanuel Fernandus	1000
John Field	1000
John Fryer	1000
Sir John Frederick	6000
Nathaniel French	3000
Michael Foveaux, for Alexander Moria	6000

G.

Grote and Harkſon	12000
Samuel Gift	10000
Daniel Giles	30000
Richard Gurney	5000
Meſſrs Graham and Simpſon	2000
George French and Goodenough	3000
Jonathan Green	2000
Gurnel, Hoare, and Co.	560000
And. Girardot, junior	10000
Edward Greathed	5000
Iſaac Goſſett	2000
Alexander Gray	20000
William Gill	4000
George Graham	20000
Robert and Francis Gosling	60000
Thomas Gleed	1000
Rev. John Golightly	3000
James George	2000
Da. Granada	2000
Sir Charles Gould	6000
John Glaſford	5000
Captain Greeme	2000
Robert Grant	6000
Cam Gyde	2000
Joſhua Glover	2000
Dr William Grant	5000
Greenwood and Higginſon	12000
Peter Gauſſen	100000
George Gathorne	10000
Paul Greathed	10000
William Gregſon	10000
William Gardner	3000
John Gurney	8000
Bartlett Gurney	8000
John Garden	5000
Greathed and Kindar	4000
Edward Gillyats	2000
Dr William Carrow	1000
William Grey	1000
Thomas Greenough	1000
Greens and Walford	1000
John Garſed	2000
Gibſon and Johnſon	3000
John Vincent Gandolfi	1000
Thomas Gibſon	500
Andrew Gray	1000
Laurence Gilſon	1000
William Green	1000
John Greenſide	2000
Ignus Geoghegan	1000
William Gray	1000
Thomas Gibſon	3000
Joſ. Gompertz	4000
William Gilbee	1000
David Godfrey	2000
William Gwilliam	1000
Grey and Freeman	1000
John Goodall	500
Edward Golding	1000
John Godfrey	1000
Thomas Gibbons	2000
Richard Gibſon	5000
John Bernard Gilpin	25000
Alexander Gordon	15000
Robert Grant	6000

H.

Robert Hunter	3000
Joſiah Holford	5000
John Hyndman	5000
Th. Hotchkin	5000
Thomas Holroyd	500
Wm. Henderſon	500
James Heſeltine	1000
William Hodgſon	1000
Giles Hudſon	10000
Harris, Harris, & Scott	6000
Edward Halliday	3000
Thomas Hankey	60000
John Hillman	1000
A. F. Haldimand	5000
Sir John Henniker	10000
John Harriſon	8000
Daniel Hobſon	25000
Sir Robert Herries	100000
Denis Herbert	1000
Halifax, Mills, & Co.	60000
Sir Andrew Hammond	8000
Henry Hunter	4000
Barth. Huber	3000
Hodſoll and Michell	3000
John Hillerſden	2000
J. Heming	3000
Thomas Hey	6000
Thomas Hallifax	3000
George Herbert	2000
Thomas Hudſon	1000
Walter Horten	2000
Benjamin Hollowell	1000
Thomas Harris	5000
George Hutchinſon	2000
John Hankey	4000
Steph. Hough	10000
John Halliday	10000
Thomas Hakel	5000
Michael Herries	5000
John Hunter	40000
Harten, Flight, and Co.	8000
Peter Hammond	2000
Stephen Hollowell	1000
Thomas Hankey	60000
John Hillman	1000
A. F. Haldimand	5000
Sir John Henniker	10000
John Harriſon	8000
Daniel Hobſon	25000
Sir Robert Herries	100000
Denis Herbert	1000
Halifax, Mills, & Co.	60000
Sir Andrew Hammond	8000
Henry Hunter	4000
Barth. Huber	3000
Hodſoll and Michell	3000
John Hillerſden	2000
J. Heming	3000
Thomas Hey	6000
Thomas Hallifax	3000
George Herbert	2000
Thomas Hudſon	1000
Walter Horten	2000
Benjamin Hollowell	1000
Thomas Harris	5000
George Hutchinſon	2000
John Hankey	4000
Steph. Hough	10000
John Halliday	10000
Thomas Hakel	5000
Michael Herries	5000
John Hunter	40000
Harten, Flight, and Co.	8000
Peter Hammond	2000

J.

John Ingram	2000
Charles Jackſon	5000
William Jones	4000
Adam Jellicoe	1000
Sir Wm. James, Bt.	100000
Thomas Jeanes	1000
John and J. Jamet	1000
Jones, Havard, and Jones	20000
James Johnſon	2000
Rice James	4000
Wm. Jackſon	5000
General Johnſton	4000
James Jones	5000
George Jones	1000
George J'on	1000
Joſeph Jones	3000
James Jackſon	1000
Jenkin Jones	5000
George Jackſon	10000
Thomas Johns	10000
Henry Jones	10000
Wm. Innes	15000
Wm. Jones	2000
Jn. Wingate Jennings	2000
Cuthbert Johnſon	2000
Joſiah Jowett	1000
John Jones	3000
Geo. Jeffery	500
Griffith Jones	1000
Godfchalf Johnſon	1000

K.

John Kirvan	1000
Roger Kerriſon	20000
Khuff and Co.	3000
Kops and Couſemakers	5000
John Kenrick	10000
Thomas Keene	4000
Kinloch and Hogg	5000
Thomas Kelſall	2000
William Killett	1000
Redm. Kelly	2000
Wm. Knox	10000
Jn. Kendall, for the York Bank	40000
Kerr, Pope Dyſon and Co.	18000
Robert Knox	10000
J. F. Kern	1000
Henry Keene	500
James Kerr	8000
Benjamin Kenton	1000
Godfrey Kettle	500
Charles Keightley	13000

L.

J. D. Lucadow and Co.	10000
Elias Lindo	5000
—— Liveſey	10000
Robert Ledlie	3000
Lintarl, Cazenove and Co.	10000
John Martin Leake	8000
John Lamb	5000
Warren Liſle	10000
Longdale, and Son	6000
G. J. Liebenrood	1000
Peter Robert Luard	1000
Lee, Alton, and Co.	60000
Ladbroke, Rawlinſon, and Co.	60000
Leſlie, Grove, and Co.	8000
Langſton, Polhill, and Co.	25000
London Aſſurance Office Directors	230000
Lindegren and Co.	2000
Edward Lucas	1000
James Leake	5000
Sir William Lemon, Furly, and Co.	25000
John Larpent, jun.	3000
Edward Lewis	10000
John Larpent, ſen.	5000
Thomas Lloyd	5000
Thomas Lock	1000
William Lander	3000
Steph. Martin Leak	3000
John Leſlie	5000
Le Cointe and Son	40,000
Edward Lowndes	1000
Robert Lowndes,	2000
John Lucas	1000
Thomas Longman	3000
Judith Levy	1000
Thomas Lilly	2000
Charles Lutwydge	6000
Matthew Lewis	10000
James Laird	10000
Capt. David Laird	10000
Ralph Lyceſter	4000
Henry Littledal	3000
Iſaac Lefevere	3000
Peter Lefevere	1000
Leonard Lefevere	500
J. H. Langſton	2000
Marm. Langdale, jun.	1000
Thomas Lockyer	1000
Thomas Ludbey	1000
William Lucas	4000
Montague Lind	4000
Robert Cooper Lee	8000
Lancaſter, Bax, and Elliſl	1000
Abraham Lare	4000
Charles Lechmore	1000
William Lane	500
Lieut. Hugh Lloyd	1000
J. A. and G. Lemprier	1000
E. Bar. Louſada, jun.	5000
Joſ. Lomas	500
Langley, Darley, and Knott	3000

M.

John Moffalt	2000
Lord Montague	5000
Rob. Mitford	1000
Lachlin Mackintoſh	1000
Tho. Martin	2000
Mure, Son, and Atkinſon	200000
John Mitford	4000
Sir Herbert Mackworth	10000
Wm. Matthews	2000
F. Martin	5000
Kenneth Mackenzie	5000
Colin Mackenzie	10000
Philip Metcalf	10000
Ja. Meyrick	5000
Tho. Methold	2000
Wm. Manning	40000
Wm. Milford	8000
Mrs Mawhood	4000
Wm. Matthews	10000
John Merry	8000
Rob. Mackay	15000
Maze and Le Chevalier	5000
Iſrael Mauduit	10000
Mildred, Maſterman, and Co.	15000
Nath. Modigliani	8000
Marlar, Pen, and Down	30000
Edw. Moore	5000
Ja. Mageſon	10000
Joſeph Merryatt	1000
Wm. Maſcall	5000
Ja Madden	2000
John Mayor	10000
Rob. Mayne	90000
Marlar, Steward, and Boyd	3000
Mainwaring and Ruſſell	5000
Marth and Creed	2000
Stephen Maberly	3000
John Michie	8000
John Motteux	6000
Wm. Minſhall	4000
Leonard Morſe	10000
John Morratt	1000
Rob. Mawley	500
Doctor Milman	1000
Rob. Maitland	2000
Mrs Fr. Maynard	4000
John Markett	8000
Cha. Mackintoſh	6000
Lachlan Mackintoſh	6000
Rob. Morſe	2000
John Maſon	500
Maitlands and Co.	2000
Tho. Millington	500
Maze and Steer	500
Mrs S. Muſgrave	500
Mich. Mitchell	1000
Mallert and Friſby	500
John Maddiſon	10000
Ja. Madden	3000
Tho. Maſterſon	3000
Wm. M'George	20000
Wm. Mellish	6000
Dr Jo. Moore	3000
Sam. Morrow	35000
Jn. Morton	25000
John Moleſworth	3000
Wm. Morrow	20000

Jos. Nutt	6000	Tho. Newnham, Ald.	2000
Jn. Nutt	15000	Tho. Newre	500
Jn. Nesbitt	150000	Sir Ja. Napier	500
Edw. Naith	3000	Ja. Nealson	2000
Lord Newhaven	10000	Henry Newcomb	3000
Neave and Aikbic	5000	Wm. Noble	1000
Timothy Nucella	10000	Henry Nicols	500
Henry Nicols	20000	Geo. Newham	2000
Abraham Newland	12000	Izael Nasso	5000
James Nield	1000	Rob. Nixon	1000
Pet. Nicol	500	Wm. Northage	500
Fatham Nairn	5000	Peter Nicoll	2000
Jn. Nailor	6000		

(*To be continued.*)

From the London Papers, March 22.

Oſtend, March 12. Sir Joſeph Yorke is daily expected here, on his way to Vienna, whether he is going in quality of Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary.

Hague, March 13. We are well informed that a Congreſs will ſoon be held at Vienna, in order to bring about a general pacification between the belligerent powers, wherein North-America will *not* be comprised. We are further aſſured, by the laſt letters from London, that Sir Joſeph Yorke was preparing to ſet out for Vienna, in quality of Ambaſſador from the Court of London.

Hague, March 15. From the anſwers of the Northern Courts in reſpect to the ſuccours demanded by this Republic, it does not appear that we have any great reaſon to expect much aſſiſtance from either of them.

LONDON.

This day his Majeſty went to the houſe of Peers and gave the Royal aſſent to the annuity bill, the bill for adding names as commiſſioners to the land-tax act, the militia pay bill, and to ſeveral other public and private bills.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Liſbon, which bring an account of a Spaniſh fleet, conſiſting of about 26 ſail, paſſing by that place the 6th inſt. and it is imagined they are gone for Gibraltar.

Certain advices have been received at the Admiralty-office of a fleet from Cadiz, conſiſting of 32 ſhips of the line, being at ſea; the ſame advices ſay, they put to ſea very indifferently appointed, and, from every circumſtance and appearance, rather from a motive of parade, than view of martial exploit.

Notwithſtanding the various reports to the contrary, the French fleet had not ſailed from Breſt the 12th inſtant; nor was there the ſmalleſt appearance of their putting to ſea at that period.

We hear the Eaſt-India fleet will accompany Commodore Johnſtone's ſquadron as far as Brazil; he will then proceed for La Plata, which is bounded by Amazonia on the north, by Brazil eaſt, by Patagonia on the ſouth, and by Peru and Chili weſt, in order to attack Buenos Ayres, the chief town, which is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Plata, which is ſeven leagues broad at this city. This is one of the moſt conſiderable port towns in South America; it being the market place for the merchandize of Europe and Peru;—and from this place, great part of the treaſure of Chili and Peru is exported to Europe.

Except the Cape of Good Hope the Dutch have no ſettlements on the continent of Africa, or the coaſts thereof, that can require a force for their reduction any thing equal to what Commodore Johnſton has with him. The Dutch have factories on different parts of the coaſt, but they are far from being conſiderable.

The French are at this time in ſuch diſtreſs at Breſt, for want of naval ſtores, that there are no leſs than ſeven capital ſhips building there, and more than that number preparing for the ſea, which are all at a ſtop for want of ſtores.

A gentleman who arrived in town laſt night from France aſſerts, that the French fleet was in Breſt harbour on Friday laſt, and in no readineſs to ſail.

The iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey were reinforced laſt week with 3000 troops, beſides artificers and engineers.

The troops are in motion all over the kingdom, and marching to the ſea ports and garriſons along the coaſts, to prevent a ſurpriſe, ſhould the French attempt the threatened ſcheme of invaſion.

In a few days the grounds will be marked out for the encampments of the ſeveral regiments, who are to take the field earlier this ſummer than uſual.

The American army is in a deplorable ſtate; they can no longer get ſupplies from either French or Dutch, and Clinton and Arbuthnot have offered to receive them with open arms; it would be nothing new in hiſtory to ſee them returning to the mother country with impatience to be received, and making a merit of having relinquiſhed an unnatural alliance. In ſuch an event, France would be as glad as we to cultivate the Olive.

The King has written a letter to Sir George Rodney with his own hand, applauding his whole ſyſtem of conduct ſince he ſailed from Portſmouth, on his country's ſervice.

Admiral Milbanke's ſquadron of obſervation at Plymouth will, in the courſe of a fortnight, amount to 17 ſail of the line, all well manned.

A letter from Dunkirk (received yeſterday) ſays, "There is a freſh report that Admiral Rodney has taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Curacoa, with an immenſe quantity of goods, ſtores, &c."

The laſt private diſpatches received from France mention, that the preſent Miniſter of the Marine has drawn, in a few weeks he has been in office, upwards of 2,800,000 crowns from the treaſury coffers upon a navy account, which has near emptied them. The Miniſter is very preſſing for the new loan.

Private letters from Paris mention, "that Dr Franklyn appeared at Court upon the 13th inſt. when M. Maurepas delivered the King's ſentiments to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador reſpecting the propoſals for a general peace."

It does not ſeem to be doubted that the proffered mediation of the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh to the belligerent powers, has been already accepted by England, Spain, and Holland; but the engagements of France with the American Congreſs ſeem to retard the progreſs to a general pacification.

They who are acquainted with the great abilities of Dr Franklin, his enmity againſt this country, and the influence he has had in the Councils of Verſailles for ſome years, will readily caſt their eyes to that quarter to ſee what ſteps will be taken by a political novice, the minion of Sam. Adams and the Lees of Virginia, who has been ſent to the French Court to ſuperſede the man, whom, of all the human race, this country had the greateſt reaſon to dread. If the ſteady temperate aſſiduity of Dr Franklin could not obtain any eſſential ſupport from the French Court when its own intereſt was leſs preſſing, it is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that the ardent zeal of a younger Plenipotentiary will not be able to procure that aſſiſtance the Congreſs has ſo anxiouſly ſolicited, now that the neceſſities of the French iſlands are become ſo great by their ſufferings from the hurricane, and being cut off from the reſources hitherto afforded them from St Euſtatia.

On Wedneſday the Committee of the Proteſtant Aſſociation gave a dinner at the London Tavern to the Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, their Preſident, the Duke of Gordon, and the reſt of his Lordſhip's family and friends, together with the Jury, Counſel, and Solicitors. The company on this occaſion conſiſted of about three hundred of the moſt reſpectable friends to the Proteſtant intereſt; among whom were ſeveral Noblemen, Members of Parliament, Officers of diſtinction, Clergymen, and Miniſters of different denominations. After dinner the following toaſts were given:

The King.—The Queen.—The Prince of Wales, and the reſt of the Royal Family.—The Right Honourable Lord George Gordon, Preſident of the Proteſtant Aſſociations.

(His Lordſhip then roſe and thanked them for the honour they did him, and propoſed for the next toaſt).

Succeſs to the Proteſtant intereſt.—To the memory of the 6th of February, 1781.—Proſperity to the City of London.—Succeſs to his Majeſty's arms, by ſea and land.—The Duke of Gordon and his family.—The Proteſtant Aſſociations in the three kingdoms.—The virtuous Jury that ſat on the 5th and 6th of February, 1781.—The Counſel and Solicitors employed on the trial.—The Rev. Eraſmus Middleton, and the reſt of his Lordſhip's witneſſes.—The Noblemen and Gentlemen who marked their friendſhip to Lord George Gordon under his Lordſhip's proſecution and trial.—Sir George Rodney and General Vaughan.—To the memory of the glorious King William.—Thanks to the Noblemen and Gentlemen for the honour they have done to the invitation of the Committee.

The greateſt ſigns of joy appeared in every face upon meeting again their noble Preſident after his long impriſonment and deliverance. The whole entertainment exhibited a ſcene of the utmoſt cordiality and felicity; and the joy of the evening concluded with an Ode, compoſed for the occaſion, and ſet to the muſic of, God ſave the King.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 14.

"M. Maurepas has given the Ruſſian Miniſter to underſtand, that no emiſſary on the part of France will be ſent to meet others of different mediating and belligerent powers at Vienna, reſpecting the opening a treaty for peace."

Extract of a letter from Hithe, March 20.

"This day was ſent in here a French privateer mounting 28 guns, and 150 men, taken by a frigate belonging to the grand fleet. She was drove in here by contrary winds, but, as the wind is coming about ſhe is preparing to ſail for Portſmouth. She is a new ſhip built upon a new conſtruction, and ſeems to be a fine ſailing veſſel."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, March 21.

"Remain the ſhips as before. The work-men in the docks work double tides, and we ſoon ſhall have another good fleet at this place, with thoſe coming from Chatham, &c."

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Wedneſday, March 21.

Deferred till Monday the flax bill.

Agreed to the amendments made by the Lords to ſeveral bills ſent from the Commons.

Mr *Hopkins* acquainted the Houſe, that he had a petition to preſent from the late Sheriffs of Coventry, then in cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, and moved for leave to bring it up.

The petition being brought up and read, Mr Hopkins moved, that the Sheriffs be brought to the bar on the morrow to be diſcharged. On this a diviſion took place, when there appeared againſt the motion, 69; for it, 58—Majority 11.

A petition was then preſented by Sir Gilbert Elliot, from Henry Philips, praying a bounty from Parliament, in conſideration of which he was ready to diſcloſe the ingredients of a compoſition, which he ſaid would effectually deſtroy all inſects in biſcuit and corn caſks at ſea, and which, of courſe, would be of the utmoſt benefit to the navy.

The ſtanding order being now diſpenſed with, the petition was admitted, read, and referred to a Committee.

The order of the day, for committing the Contractor's bill, being next read,

Mr *George Onſlow* went into the conſequences to which it led: To diſtinguiſh between profeſſions of men, and aſſert that one of them ought to be excluded from Parliament, he ſaid, was what would affect not merchants only, for the principle led much farther; the officers of the army and navy might be excluded by it; the gentlemen of the long robe might be excluded; and then, as it had happened once before, the Parliament might be known by the name of *Parliamentum Indoctum*. Reformers might go ſtill farther, under the principles of the bill, and exclude all members returned by Dukes, Earls, and Lords.

N. B. The framer repreſents a place in which the Duke of Bolton has no ſmall influence.

Mr *Faſewarne* alſo argued againſt the bill.

Lord *North* ſaid, it would be the ruin of the nation to give contracts invariably to the cheapeſt bidder; as the mere adventurer would always offer lower terms than the merchant of character and ſubſtance would, who had ſo many channels in which he could employ his money.

Many other members ſpoke, but on a diviſion there appeared,

For committing the bill,	100
Againſt it,	120
Majority,	20

The next order of the day being for the ſecond reading of Mr Crewe's bill for preventing revenue officers from voting at elections of members of Parliament, after a ſhort debate, in which Mr Crewe, Mr Rolle, Mr T. Townſhend, and Lord John Cavendiſh, ſpoke for it, and Lord Nugent. Mr Creſpigny, Mr Welbore Ellis, and Mr Perceval againſt it, this bill alſo was thrown out by a majority of 46, there appearing,

For the ſecond reading,	87
Againſt it,	133

Immediately after this diviſion the Houſe adjourned.

The province of South Carolina being now happily reſtored to Government, and peace and tranquillity eſtabliſhed, Lord Cornwallis, as one of the firſt ſalutary works to the new government, has appointed a Board of Commiſſioners *to aſcertain the progreſſive depreciation of the Paper Currency, iſſued by the Uſurpers in that Province* and by the *Continental Congreſs*.

The Commiſſion ſets forth, that the debtors had taken the advantage of this depreciation, by diſcharging their bonds and other pecuniary ſecurities that were made and entered into for gold and ſilver, or lawful currency of the province, by which their creditors were defrauded of their juſt dues—To prevent diſputes and litigations that may ariſe, touching the diſcharge of thoſe bonds and pecuniary obligations, this Commiſſion is appointed.

The Commiſſioners begin with January, February, and March 1777, when there was the firſt appearance of this depreciation; and from the average of theſe three months of the exchange of ſpecie for Congreſs dollars among traders, they fix the depreciation, April 1. 1777, at 113 1-fourth per cent.

The Commiſſioners go on, taking the average of every three months in 1777, and of every two months after; and by their tables it appears, that at

Jan. 1. 1778, the depreciation was	287½ per cent.
Jan. 1. 1779, - - -	1000 per cent.
Jan. 1. 1780, - - -	3833⅓ per cent.
April 1, - - -	11000 per cent.

In May 1780 they could find no proof of any gold or ſilver being bought or ſold, and here they cloſe their Commiſſion at the amazing depreciation of 11.00 per cent.

The Commiſſioners alſo proceed to aſcertain the depreciation of produce during the uſurpation; and the following will ſhew ſome of the moſt remarkable inſtances of their enquiries; it is extracted from the tables, as publiſhed and ſigned by the Commiſſioners at Charleſtown, December 19. 1780.

	Jan. 1. 1777.	Jan. 1779.	May 1780.
	l. s. d.	*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*
Rice per cent. -	3 5 5	5 16 5	162 10 0
Flour per cent. -	4 5 9	37 10 0	500 0 0
Butter per lib. -	0 4 0	1 10 7	48 15 0
Tallow per lib. -	0 3 9	1 6 3	9 15 0
Cattle per head -	18 18 0	125 0 0	975 0 0
Calves ditto -	7 10 0	48 5 0	227 10 0
Sheep ditto - -	4 0 0	27 10 0	153 0 0
Hogs ditto -	3 0 0	40 0 0	325 0 0
Corn per buſhel -	1 1 4	3 0 0	65 0 0
Firewood per cord -	4 15 0	16 0 0	264 10 0

The Commiſſioners occaſionally add ſome ſenſible and judicious remarks and explanations, and at the end of their tables are obſervations on bills of exchange, the quantity of dollars current, and other matters that were any way connected with their commiſſion; and, upon the whole, they appear to have had a very laborious task of it, and to have ſpared no pains or abilities to complete it in a manner that does them great honour, both as good citizens and men of buſineſs.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 21.

EDINBURGH COMMITTEE, WEDNESDAY MARCH 21.

"The firſt evidence called this day on the part of the ſitting member was Mr *Alexander Duncan*. He was aſked by Mr Ilay Campbell, When he was made clerk? *A.* In 1763.—*Q.* What was a quorum? *A.* Thirteen of the Ordinary, and ſeventeen of the Extraordinary Council.—*Q.* If he knew it neceſſary to have thirteen of the Ordinary Councillors in an Extraordinary Council? *A. He always ſaw thirteen.*—*Q.* If he thought the ſaid thirteen *neceſſary*? *A.* He heard ſo.—Other little queſtions were aſked by Mr Campbell, which he could not anſwer, but by giving *his opinion* on the words of the ſtatute, not practice or example. Mr Wight aſked, If he knew another inſtance, beſide 1763, of the Council proceeding to buſineſs *without* the ſaid thirteen? No.——Mr North, Mr Pulteney, Mr Fox, and others of the Committee, aſked ſeveral other queſtions, all of which ſeemed to prove that there muſt be thirteen Ordinary Members.

"Mr *James Stirling* was next called. None of the queſtions aſked at this gentleman need be repeated, being to the ſame purport as thoſe put to Mr Duncan; but the anſwers were quite curious. They were in ſubſtance, That he had *lately* read the ſtatute, which had conveyed to him an *idea*, on which he gave it as a *matter of opinion*, (*not practice*) that ſeventeen might compoſe an Extraordinary Council, though there ſhould *not* be thirteen of them of the Ordinary Council.

"Mr *Hardinge*, for the ſitting member, then proceeded, and ſpoke near two hours, very ably, and with great ingenuity, combating every argument of the other ſide which he could make any appearance of oppoſing; and, for want of a better cauſe, employed part of his time in reflecting on Sir Laurence's conduct, which was not juſtifiable from any evidence that had appeared before the Committee;—however, he was allowed to proceed.

"When he had done, Mr *Wight* cloſed the whole, rather more by reſtating facts, than returning the compliment of reflections on Mr Miller's mode of electioneering. He went much on the ſame grounds as was before trode. He ſpoke about an hour and a half.

"Mr *Ilay Campbell* was indulged by the Committee to ſay a few words by way of explanation. After which all withdrew. The door being opened, the Chairman ſaid, the Committee were to meet tomorrow at eleven o'clock, to give their final deciſion.

N. B. Mr Wight, in the beginning of his ſpeech, made a little obſervation from what Mr Campbell ſaid, that Mr Miller never expected Sir Laurence to conteſt the ſubject ſo much; and he obſerved how clandeſtinely Mr Miller went on, that Sir Laurence did not know that he was candidate till a few days before the election. He could not expect, that Sir Laurence ſhould *then* forſake his friends, and make his opponent a preſent of the borough, after ſuch proceedings, &c. uſed againſt him.

Extract of a letter from London, March 3.

"This day, as ſoon as the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons had taken the chair, Mr Montague, Chairman of the Select Committee, to whom the merits of the late election of the city of Edinburgh had been referred, reported to the Houſe the following reſolutions:

"1ſt, That it is the opinion of the Committee, that Mr Miller was *not* duly elected.

"2dly, That Sir Laurence Dundas *was* duly elected. And,

"3dly, That Sir Laurence Dundas *ought to have been returned.*

"The clerk was ordered to amend the return, by ſtriking off the name of Mr *Miller*, and entering Sir *Laurence Dundas*.

"In conſequence of which, a new writ will be iſſued out for electing a member for Richmond in Yorkſhire.

"Mr *Minchen* then addreſſed the Houſe in a pretty long ſpeech, in the courſe of which he arraigned the conduct of the navy, and particularly the imperfect manner in which the accompts of it were made up, and preſented to the Houſe; as alſo, that many ſums had been expended, and no vouchers produced for it. After which the Honourable Gentleman moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better making up of the accompts of the royal navy," and which motion, Mr Minchin ſaid he ſhould follow up with another, "for an account to be laid before the Houſe of the number of workmen employed in the royal dock yards."

"Sir *George Yonge*, in a ſhort ſpeech, ſeconded the motion.

"Sir *Charles Bunbury* ſupported it in a very eloquent addreſs, in which he took in a very large and extended review of the general political ſtate of Great Britain, dwelling principally on the neceſſity of keeping up a large and effectual navy, and ſupporting our marines, that they might act with the proper efficacy, in conjunction with the ſeamen.

"Mr *Penton*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, defended the mode that had, time immemorial, been uſed in making up the accounts of the royal navy, but nevertheleſs had no objection to the Honourable Gentleman's motion, if, by adopting it, a better method could be introduced into office.

"*Admiral Keppel* imputed the chief cauſe of the preſent decline of the navy to the want of workmen at the royal docks, or the backwardneſs in them to do their buſineſs. It was far from true, that the number of men at the ſeveral yards were complete, or any thing like it; and he could remember the time when even five and twenty thouſand of them had been ſent to help to man the fleet. If theſe men could have been kept to their work, the Houſe would eaſily perceive how much the building of ſhips would have been expedited. As to deſertion amongſt the ſeamen, the Honourable Admiral was ſorry to ſay that not leſs than forty thouſand had deſerted, though he did not pretend to ſay who were to blame for it. A great deal had been ſaid reſpecting the fleet that had ſailed under Admiral Darby, and many wiſhed he might meet the enemy. He did not doubt if that ſhould be the caſe, but that the Admiral would do his duty; but he did not know but it might prove a diſaſtrous day, conſidering the ſuperior ſtrength of the enemy Admiral Darby had gone out to face. The Honourable Admiral took notice of the ignorance of Miniſtry in not knowing whether the Breſt fleet had ſailed or not, and thought that an event they ought to be apprized of the moment it happened, for which purpoſe, he hoped, the firſt Lord at the Admiralty Board would take care to have a light veſſel or two ſtationed off Breſt. As to the French fleet, he truſted we had nothing to fear from it, on account of our having divided our Channel ſquadron, though he ſhould rather wiſh the Breſt fleet would come up our Channel than go to join the enemy at Gibraltar.

"Sir *Hugh Palliſer* roſe for the purpoſe of explaining the nature of the buſineſs in the royal dock yards, and how it had happened, that the workmen had not been more induſtrious than they had. In the year 1762, when the family-compact took place, it was foreſeen, that

Britain, in a future war, would have both France and Spain to contend with. This being the case, the Navy Board, at which the Lord Admiral then presided, bought up a large quantity of timber, and every other article necessary in ship-building; and, at the same time, laid down a plan for the workmen in the yards to work overtime. The machinations of foreign emissaries frustrated the hope formed from the plan, and bred discontent and murmuring amongst the men, who formed associations amongst themselves, and refused to do business for any longer time than the usual period. Those associations sent deputies to the Navy Board, and congresses were formed; and it was not in the power of Government to bring the workmen to execute their plan, by which one fourth more work would have been done than was performed.

"Mr *Burke* rose, with great warmth and attacked Sir Hugh Palliser, for having attributed the weakness of our navy to the associations, and deputations, and congresses of the dock-yards, as if Government had not power to inforce order amongst their workmen. If this was really true, he thought it reflected the highest dishonour on the Administration, as it thereby appeared, that this country had not been undone by the French, or Spaniards, or the Americans, or the Dutch, or all put together, but by the workmen in the royal docks who had formed associations; and who, the noble admiral had confessed, Government were not able to controul.

"Mr *Brudenell Gusegne* defended the conduct of the Admiralty, and imputed the present distraction of the State, to the same kind of men that prevented the intended plan from taking place in the royal dock-yards.

"Mr *Roberts* denied that the navy was in a bad condition, or that the timber of the ships was rotten; for he had lately been at Plymouth, and could aver to the contrary.

"Mr *Dempster* observed on what had fallen from Sir Hugh Palliser, and thought the circumstance of the conduct of the workmen at the dock yards, had been too alarming not to have been reported to Parliament. Mr Dempster wished to know when it began, how long it existed, and if it remained at present; and, if no other member would take it up, he pledged himself, that he would move the House, on a future day, to go into an inquiry on the subject.

"Sir *Hugh Palliser* explained himself, respecting the disobedience of the workmen, by saying, that they did not refuse to do the ordinary business of the yards, but only what was called *over work*, and which they had at their option to do or not.

"After some further debate, the first question was put, and the House dividing thereon, it was negatived, 147 to 45.

"The second motion was then put, and rejected.

"The bill relative to the importation and exportation of corn, which stood committed in the House of Commons for Monday next, was this day, upon motion, ordered to be referred to a select Committee.

"To-morrow the House will proceed to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Petition complaining of an undue election and return for Ayr."

Yesterday morning, a little before ten o'clock, an express arrived from the Right Honourable Sir Laurence Dundas to the Lord Provost of this city, informing his Lordship, that the Committee balloted for, to try the contested election for Edinburgh, had determined in favour of Sir Laurence Dundas.

This day, in consequence of the above intelligence, the Lord Provost invited a number of his friends, and well-wishers of Sir Laurence Dundas, to dine with his Lordship in Walker's tavern.

Lord Robert Ker, youngest son of the late Robert Duke of Roxburgh, died at Newbury in Berkshire, on Tuesday the 20th of March current.

James Hay, Esq; of Seggieden, died the 23d curt. It is hoped his friends and relations will accept of this notification of his death.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 15.

"Yesterday, was sent into Cove, by the Snap, Dragon, and Bird privateers of Dartmouth, the Leva of Amsterdam, from Curaçoa, laden with sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c.

"This day, the Warwick and Solebay men of war, with several transports, arrived at Cove; to take on board the 3d, 19th, and 30th regiments for America."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 21.

"The illuminations, bonfires, and other demonstrations of joy, exhibited in this city, on Monday night, for the late signal and most important advantages gained to our country, by the spirit and good conduct of his Majesty's commanders in the West Indian islands, were such as did honour to a brave and patriotic people, whose transport was the more general, and more justifiable, since, on this happy occasion, the splendor of victory was not dimmed by the effusion of blood, even of our enemies. Happy shall we be, if our piety and gratitude shall flame also, with equal ardour, up to Heaven, exciting us to ascribe unto God the honour due unto his name; that God, who, of his infinite mercy and goodness, hath not "dealt with us after our sins, neither rewarded us after our iniquities," and who, by our sincere repentance, and stedfast purposes of reformation, may (we humbly trust) be graciously inclined to continue to us his providential favour and protection.

"Monday night two vessels from Yarmouth, laden with malt for this port, arrived in the bay, after being captured and ransomed on Thursday last, by a French privateer, mounting 20 guns and 140 men, off the Land's End; and the Lark, of Dublin, Capt. Sinnot, from London to this port, arrived also, after being captured and ransomed for 1000 guineas, by the same privateer, off Scilly, about 6 o'clock on Friday evening last."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 17.

"The reduction of the revenues of this kingdom, occasioned in a great measure by the non-importation agreement in 1779, which has given a taste for home produce and manufactures, has made it absolutely necessary for Government to raise, by some new imposts, a considerable sum of money, for the purpose of supporting the establishments; in consequence of which, we are told, a land tax of one shilling *per* pound, on the rental of the kingdom, is now in agitation, and will produce, according to the rental lately given in, (of 5,200,000 l.) annually, - - - - *L.* 260,000

Also a tax of 2 s. 6 d. *per* pound on the rental of absentees, computed at 740,000 l. - 92,000

A licence on the sale of tea, - - - 10,000

L. 362,000

"It is thought, however, this land-tax will be strongly opposed in Parliament, particularly in the Upper House, by the Bishops, as their revenues are included in the above assessment.

"An alteration in the hearth-money tax, long desired, it is said, will take place, that is, to exclude from this oppressive burthen all houses whose yearly value is under five pounds. This will reduce the hearth-money revenue from 56,000 l. it now produces, to 40,000 l."

Extract of a letter from York, March 17, 1781.

"At a time when every loyal breast overflows with gratitude to the divine dispenser of blessings for our late signal advantages, it grieves to find there are a set of men who, contrary to the feelings of honour, reason, and nature, sicken at the present pleasing prospects, and can only receive delight from the distresses of their country. Inclosed is a card distributed yesterday afternoon, which, without comment, will shew to what a height faction has got in this city; a city which stood foremost in rejoicing at Admiral Keppel's *handsome* behaviour. However, in spite of *Magisterial and party influence*, many individuals in different parts of the city had the courage to testify their joy for so happy an event, and boldly illuminated. Shame obliged others to follow their example, and by ten o'clock it became general, the Mansion house excepted—and, thank Heaven, we experienced none of "the fatal consequences (by fire or otherwise.)"

March 16, 1781.

"CITY of YORK.

"The Lord Mayor of this city, considering the peace and "safety thereof, as the first object of his duty and attention, "hath, with that view, *resolved* NOT to illuminate the Mansion-house, on account of the present important news, of the "success of his Majesty's arms in the West-Indies; and, to "prevent the fatal consequences (by *fire* or otherwise) which "too frequently happen from that mode of expressing joy "on such occasions, does *strongly recommend it* to all peaceable citizens and friends of good order to follow the same "example."

MEDICAL ANECDOTES

Of the last Thirty Years, illustrated with MEDICAL TRUTHS, and addressed to the MEDICAL FACULTY, but in an especial manner to the PEOPLE AT LARGE. With an Appendix and copious index.

By B. DOMINICETI, M. D.

Noble of the Holy Roman Empire, of the most august House of Austria, and of the most serene Republic of Venice on Terra Firma.

London; Printed for L. Davis, in Holborn; C. Dilly, in the Poultry; W. Nicoll, in St Paul's Church-yard; J. Walter, at Charing-cross; Almon and Debrett, in Piccadilly; and J. Dickson, Edinburgh; and sold by all other booksellers in Town and Country. 8vo, price in boards 6 s. 6 d.

HAVING endeavoured to convey a general, however imperfect, idea of this important work, explained in the laudable motives which seem to have actuated the Author to publish it, and presented, in a summary form, a variety of Cases in which the Scurvy and the Lues Venerea were, with ease, safety, and efficacy, eradicated through his peculiar modes and means of preparing and applying arbitrarily-medicated and heated Water and Vapour-baths, Fumigations, and Frictions; we shall now, on the like concise principle, adduce other cases, in which the most dreadful maladies that can afflict mankind were, by the same means, happily extirpated, after every other effort of human skill had proved ineffectual.

SCROPHULA.—A most inveterate one of a Lady, afflicted from her infancy, seventeen years under the care of the principal physicians and surgeons, several times salivated, and entirely deprived of the sight of both eyes, cured in nine months.

GRAVEL and STONE.—F. D. aged upwards of seventy five, and declared by affidavits to have laboured eighteen years under the most cruel symptoms of a stone and ulcer in the bladder, a carrosity in, and excoriation of the urinary passage, &c. and to have been dreadfully afflicted also with the piles, cured in three months.—J. M. accompanied with ulcers in the bladder, stoppage of urine, &c. afflicted nine years, and cured in seventeen weeks.—J. A. accompanied with a stoppage of urine, vomiting, &c. afflicted seven years, and cured in four months.——T. B. accompanied with holes in the perinæum, &c. reduced to the last extremity, but cured in nineteen weeks.

STOPPAGE of URINE, with a carbuncle in the neck of the bladder, of ten years standing, cured in four weeks, as related by the patient, Sir T. W.

DIABETES, desperate one of S. B. accompanied with a perpetual thirst and sickness, universal decay of flesh and strength, swelling of the legs and feet, &c. of nine years standing, but cured in nineteen weeks.

PALSY.—J. B. his case rendered desperate by medical mismanagement, but cured in thirteen weeks.—J. H. variously afflicted eight years, and rendered helpless as a child, but cured in twenty weeks.—R. M. accompanied with venereal ulcers, a swelling of the left foot, a state of stupidity, and other desperate effects of medical mismanagement, cured in seventeen weeks.—Mr N. aged upwards of sixty, afflicted nine years, given over by the faculty, but cured in two months.—M. G. declared, by affidavit, among other things, to have laboured under an entire loss of speech, to have been afflicted, notwithstanding the united assistance of the faculty, upwards of sixteen years, but cured in fifteen weeks.—A. B. after having been brought from misery to despair by medical mal-treatment, cured in seventeen weeks.—R. J. variously afflicted several years, unable to obtain relief by any other means, but cured in fourteen weeks.—The son of Mr L. afflicted from his birth with a scorbutic eruption; from his seventh to his tenth year, by medical mismanagment, with the palsy; to the last degree emaciated, and rendered quite stupid, but cured in nineteen weeks.—— The son of J. H. Esq; accompanied with a lameness, the effect of a total insensibility and decay of the left leg and thigh, afflicted above eleven years, and cured in five months.—G. F. Esq; attended with a total numbness, coldness, and insensibility of the right hand and arm, above three years, cured in eight weeks.

[*To be continued.*]

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 26. Jean and Janet of Kincardine, Heggins, from Kennet, whisky.
Robert of Leith, Strong, from Shetland, with fish and goods.
Betty of Leith, Henderson, from Alloa, with coals, &c.
James and Ann of Kincardine, Millar, from Dundee, wheat.
Lady Frances of Stromness, Ritchie, from London, bark, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

SAILED;

March 23. Clyde, Wright, for Jamaica, with goods.
Mary, Walkinghaw, for ditto, with ditto.
Christina, Baine, for ditto, with ditto.
Chance, Williamson, for Dublin, with ditto.
Bell, Gammell, for Bristol, with ditto.
Argyle, Stewart, for Lairne, with coals.

MR WALTER WOOD of Elsineur, hereby gives notice to all Merchants, Shipmasters, and others trading to the BALTIC, That this day the frost has broke up, and the Sound, of course, become navigable; and as the season is so far advanced, there is not the least probability of there being any further obstruction to the shipping.——Arrivals from all quarters are therefore daily expected.

Elsineur, March 3. 1781.

THEATRE ROYAL.

WEDNESDAY Next the 28th inst. will be performed,
For the Benefit of the
CANONGATE CHARITY WORK-HOUSE,
The Comedy called The
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With the Farce of the
RIVAL CANDIDATES,
And other ENTERTAINMENTS, as expressed in the Bills.
Tickets to be had of Mr James Wood, treasurer to the Charity Work House, and of Bailie Daniel Miller, head of New Street.

For the Benefit of Messrs KELLY *and* CHARTERIS.
By particular Desire of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the
WIG CLUB,
On THURSDAY next, March 29, will be presented, a Comedy, called
THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES.
End of the Play, (*by particular Desire*) the
TWO ADMIRED SCENES from the Tragedy of DONDUCA
will be performed:
In which Master CHARTERIS displayed such uncommon Abilities in the Character of
LITTLE HENGO.
To which will be added, the celebrated Farce of
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO,
OR,
The Taming of a Shrew.
Tickets to be had of Mr Kelly, at Mr Simpson's, first door, St Anne's street, New Town; of Mr Charteris, head of Chalmers's close; of Mr Johnston hair-dresser to the Theatre, at his house, south side of the Fountain-well; of Mrs Duncan grocer, back of the City-Guard; and at the Theatre.

TO THE
FREEHOLDERS OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

MR GORDON of Kenmore's Compliments to the FREEHOLDERS of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, begs leave to inform them, That the Election of a Member to represent the Stewartry, is fixed for Friday the *Sixth April* next, when he hopes his Friends will honour him with their personal attendance and support.

PRINCE'S STREET COFFEEHOUSE, *Edinburgh*, March 26.

THE IRISH GIANT returns his greatest acknowledgments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, and to the Public in general for the great encouragement he has met with during his stay here; and begs leave to inform them, that he will remain in this City this week, and positively no longer.

Admittance One Shilling, and not to be reduced.

GOLF-HOUSE, LEITH, March 24. 1781.

BY ORDER OF THE CAPTAIN AND HIS COUNCIL.

THE SILVER CLUB given by the City of Edinburgh, is to be play'd for over the Links of Leith, on Saturday the 31st current.

This Day is published,
By JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square,
(Elegantly printed in one Octavo Volume, price 5 s. bound, or 4 s. 3 d. in boards,)
Dedicated, by permission, to the QUEEN,
LOOSE HINTS UPON EDUCATION,
Chiefly concerning
THE CULTURE OF THE HEART.

"Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he "will not depart from it." Prov. xxii. 6.

At the above Shop may be had, written by the same Author,
1. The Dictionary of Decisions of the Court of Session, from its first institution to the present time, 2 vols folio.
N. B. The Third Volume, by A. Tytler, Esq; Advocate, may be had separate, to complete sets.
2. Decisions from 1716 to 1732, folio.
3. Remarkable Decisions from 1730 to 1752, folio, price 14 s. bound.
4. Select Decisions from 1752 to 1768, folio, price 18 s. bound.
5. Historical Law-tracts, 8vo, with additions, 3d edit. price 6 s. bound.
6. The Statute Law of Scotland abridged, 2d edition, 8vo, price 6 s. bound.
7. Elucidations respecting the Common and Statute Law of Scotland, 8vo, price 6 s. bound.
8. Essays on British Antiquities, 12mo, 2d edit. price 2 s. 6 d. bound.
9. Sketches of the History of Man, 4 vols. 8vo, 2d edition, price 1 l. 4 s. bound.
10. Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo, 5th edition, price 12 s. bound.
11. An Introduction to the Art of Thinking, 3d edit. 12mo, price 3 s. bound.
12. Gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by subjecting it to the test of rational principles, 2d edition, price 7 s. bound.
13. Principles of Equity, 2 vols. 8vo, 3d edition, 12 s. bound.
14. Essays on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, 8vo, 3d edition. Several Essays added concerning the proof of a Deity, price 5 s. bound.

Also, *lately published*,
J. BELL'S Sale Catalogue for 1781.
Containing a great variety of the best Modern Books, in most branches of Literature.

Household Furniture.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, within the head of Borthwick's Close, first scale-stair, right hand, on Tuesday the 27th of March,

ALL SORTS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of mounted beds, feather-beds, blankets, looking-glasses, drawers, bed and table linen, carpets, and a great variety of fine mahogany-tables, chairs, bureaus, &c. &c. an elegant chints-bed, an eight-day-clock, &c. large lead-cistern. Every thing is in the best order, and warranted free of vermin.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is sold off.

THE Creditors of GILBERT AUCHTERLONY of Pitforthie, Esqr are desired to meet by themselves, or doers properly authorised, within the house of Mrs Driver vintner in Montrose, upon Monday the 9th of April next; when there will be laid before them measures proposed to be taken for the speedy payment of all concerned.

It is intreated that the Creditors will, in the mean time, lodge exact notes of their debts, and how constituted, with Mr Thomas Stewart town clerk of Montrose, in order that a full and exact list thereof may, against said day, be ready to be laid before the meeting.

GRASS PARKS of PRESTONHALL to LET.

THAT upon Monday the 2d of April next, there is to be LET for the season, by public roup, at Prestonhall, in the parish of Cranston and shire of Edinburgh,

TWENTY GRASS PARKS,
Partly for cutting, and partly for pasture,

Consisting of about 400 acres, whereof 250 are fine old grass, the others are also in good condition.—The parks are all well fenced and watered.

The roup will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, at the house of Prestonhall.

At London for Borrowstounness, *with Convoy*,
THE UNITY,
JAMES GRINDLAY Master,

Is at present on the birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, &c. &c. and will sail with the first convoy.

Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithin's Alley will be properly attended to.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Flesh-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and so moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3 s.	0 d	Old Jamaica Double Rum at 11 s. 0 d.
Congo,	5	0	Single ditto, 6 0
Finest ditto,	5	6	Coniac Brandy, 12 0
Fine Souchong,	6	6	Good Brandy, 7 0
Very best ditto,	7	0	——— Brandy, 5 6
Hyson,	10	6	Fine Holland Gin, 7 0
Superfine ditto,	13	0	Good ditto, 5 6
All Dutch weight.			Good proof Whisky, 3 6
			Whisky 3 0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

PREMIUMS,

For raising and dressing FLAX and HEMP.

TRUSTEES-OFFICE, *Einburgh, 21st March* 1781.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertise, That they are to give the under-mentioned PREMIUMS for promoting the growth of FLAX and HEMP in the year 1781, viz.

FIRST CLASS.

Distrift.

1. To be distributed among the persons who shall sow, raise, and dress the greatest quantities of Flax, or Hemp, in the counties of Fife, Kinross, Perth, and Forfar, at the rate of twenty shillings Sterling for every Scots statute acre, a sum not exceeding L. 300 0 0
2. To be distribute, in like manner, in the counties of Clackmannan, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, - - 250 0 0
3. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, 150 0 0
4. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, - - - 100 0 0
5. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Dumfries, Wigton, Peebles, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, - - - 100 0 0
6. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Argyle, Bute, Orkney, and in the Western Isles, 100 0 0

L. 1000 0 0

N. B. No Premium to be allowed for less than an acre, nor where the produce shall be less than 25 stones Avoirdupois weight of clean skutched flax from each acre, excepting in that division of the county of Lanark called the Lower Ward of Clydesdale, the counties of Dunbarton and Renfrew, and the 5th and 6th districts before mentioned, where eighteen stones of flax from an acre will entitle to a premium.

SECOND CLASS.

To be distributed amongst the persons who shall save the greatest and best quantities of Lintseed or Hempseed, fit for sowing, at the rate of 1 s. per peck, Linlithgow barley measure. No premium to be allowed for less than 20 pecks. - - - - L. 700 0 0

N. B. No premium will be allowed for Flax purchased while growing, unless where the seller is a competitor, and has had his flax surveyed by the Board's officer. Every competitor must take notice, that unless his dressed-flax has been either inspected by some of the Board's officers, or certified by two or more persons of character to be sufficiently cleaned, fit for the heckle, no premium will be allowed: And where the whole gainers in any of the districts upon the *First Class* shall appear to be entitled from their returns, to more money than is allotted, no one person or company will be allowed premium for more than *six acres*, as the Trustees do not mean to pay more than the sums advertised, neither do they think it safe to tempt people to sow greater quantities of ground with flaxseed than can be conveniently managed.

Every person or company, intending to compete for these premiums, must lodge in this office, on or before the first day of June next, an intimation of his intention, in the following form, viz.

"I (the name, designation, and place of residence of the competitor to be here inserted), do hereby advise, that in the month of last, I sowed pecks of Lintseed (or hempseed), upon acres roods and falls of ground, in the farm of parish of and shire of , with the produce of which I intend to compete for the premiums published for the raising and dressing of Flax and Hemp."

(The subscription here.)

And, on or before the 1st day of August, 1781, every competitor upon the First Class, must lodge in this office an affidavit, in the following form, viz.

"At the day of one thousand seven hundred and eighty years, in presence of one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the shire of , compeared (the name, designation, and place of residence of the competitor to be here inserted), and made oath, That there was sown pecks of Lintseed (or Hempseed) in the month of 1781, upon acres roods, and falls of ground, in the farm of parish of and shire of : That the produce thereof was, in clean skutched Flax (or Hemp) fit for the heckle, stones, Avoirdupois weight; the whole of which, and every part thereof, was raised and dressed for his sole behoof (or purchased by him while growing, and dressed for his sole behoof.)"

(The competitor to subscribe here.)

(The Justice to subscribe here.)

Every competitor upon the Second Class, must lodge in this office before the 10th day of March 1782, an intimation of the quantity, Linlithgow barley-measure, of Lintseed fit for sowing, saved by him, that enquiry may be made as to the quality thereof. And after the sowing season is over, every competitor must also transmit to this office an affidavit before a Justice of Peace, mentioning the quantity of Lintseed he had, and how the same was disposed of.

No person will be allowed to compete, except where intimations and affidavits are regularly lodged, as before directed. And every competitor must take care to be exact in ascertaining the measure of his flax-ground, at making his intimation, as any variation afterwards will not be admitted.

The gainers will be determined, and the premiums paid, as soon as possible after the proper certificates are lodged, and the necessary enquires made for correcting mistakes, and checking frauds.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

☞ By the act of Parliament, 24th George II. all Flax and Hemp of the growth of Scotland must be sold by the stone of 16 lib. weight Avoirdupoise, under the penalty of 5 l. Sterling.

N. B. No competitor will be allowed any premium for the lintseed saved, if it shall appear that the same was sold for making into oil. And all Lintseed that has been kiln-dried is, in a particular manner, debarred from any premium.

GORGIE PRINTFIELD,

NEAR EDINBURGH.

JAMES REID and CO. continue to print Linen and Cotton Cloth for household furniture, garments, &c. after the best manner.

Books, containing great variety of new fashionable patterns, to be seen, and cloths taken in for printing, by

Messr. Charles Esplin and Co. above the Guard, Edinburgh.
Mr Thomas Michie merchant, head of Libberton's Wynd.
Mr Orr in Leith.
Mrs Stewart in Musselburgh.
Mr Young in Dalkeith.
Mr Wardlaw in Haddington.
Mr James Bertram in Balgone.
Miss Gilloch in Dunbar.
Mr Gray in Dunse.
Mr John Mortison merchant in Berwick.
Mr Fraser in Kelso.
Mr Lamb in Selkirk.
Mr Finlay in Lanark.
Mrs Mitchell in Linlithgow.
Mr Lithgow in Falkirk.
Miss Baird in Stirling.
Mr Wilson in Whitburn.
Mr James Johnston in Alloa.
Miss Wardlaw in Dunfermline.
Mr Robert Brown in Kirkcaldy.
Mr Heen in Leven.
Mr Tenent in Anstruther.
Mr Young in Cupar of Fife.
Mr Thomas Peat in Perth.
Mr Alexander Swap merchant in Dundee.
Mr David Balfour merchant in Arbroath.
Mr Brand in Montrose.
Mr James Dalgarno, Peterhead.
Mr Alexander Harlaw, Fraserburgh.
Mr Cargill, Dunkeld, And
At the Printing-field.

N. B. Cloth returned with dispatch carriage free.

TO BE LET FOR PASTURE, SEASON 1781,

(SHEEP EXCLUDED.)

TWO PARKS or INCLOSURES on that part of Reddenrigg Common, now belonging to Abbot's Grange, lying in the neighbourhood of Falkirk, and so very convenient for the tenants of the adjacent Carses, or for drovers attending the Falkirk tryste. The Parks are well fenced and watered, and contain in whole about 135 acres.

Apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Kincaid tenant in Grange, who will show the grounds.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the west wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the stench of the butchers shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almost over the whole coast of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to several churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that elegant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, the Banks, the General Post-Office, and to the other public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted,) and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Besides these local advantages, *the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, ministers stipend, stent on trade, impost on liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subject.* There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a small expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the square, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Royalty, and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer, the proprietor, at his house first florey Gavinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premises.

SALMON FISHINGS, LANDS, AND HOUSES,

At and contiguous to Inverness, FOR SALE.

TO be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, in different lots, within the house of John Etles vintner in Inverness, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next to come, at twelve o'clock at noon, The Half-coble Salmon-fishing on the river Ness, the large Park, Garden, Ground, and Houses on the west side of the said river, with the Houses, Feus, and other heritable subjects in the town of Inverness, which belonged to the deceased William Fraser town-clerk of Inverness.

And, at the time of the next Autumn Circuit at Inverness, the particular day to be afterwards specified, there will be exposed to sale, within the house of the said John Etles, the Lands of BUGHT, and Bleachfield thereof, which also belonged to the said deceased William Fraser, pleasantly situated on the west side of the river Ness, contiguous to the Island, and within a short walk of the town. There is a neat modern mansion-house on the lands, consisting of nine fire-rooms and a kitchen, elegantly finished with barns, byres, stables, and coach-house.

Copies of the rental, and inventories of the progress, will be shown by Mr John Grant factor of Ferntosh, at Ryefield, and by James Fraser writer to the signet.

A considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the hands of the purchasers, on proper security, if they so incline.

SEATON PARKS TO BE SOLD.

UPON Wednesday the 9th day of May next, there will be exposed to public roup and sale, within the house of Joseph Mitchell vintner in Aberdeen, at four o'clock afternoon, the East Lot and Inclosures of the Lands of SEATON, with the Brick and Tyle Work thereon, belonging to the heirs of the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton, lying within the parish of Old Aberdeen, and county of Aberdeen, and upon the east side of the high road leading from Old Aberdeen to the Bridge of Don, consisting altogether of about 108 Scots acres, arable and pasture.

In case of no offerers for the whole of these lands in one lot, they will be subdivided, and immediately exposed to sale in four several lots.——Lot I. will comprehend the Brick Kilns and Square Park.—Lot II. the Burnt-rigs and Fountainbleau Parks.—Lot III. The Bank and Drum Parks.—and Lot IV. Hervie's Croft, and the Houses on the Hill-head, with the feu-duty payable by the heritors of Nether Don for their salmon cellars—as the said Lots will be more particularly described and laid down upon a plan to be shewn for that purpose.

These lands are very pleasantly situated, and command a very fine prospect; and, from their vicinity to the town of Aberdeen, and their lying alongst the foresaid high road, and near the mouth of the river Don, they are capable of considerable improvements in various respects.

At the same time, there will be exposed to sale, a TENEMENT of FORELAND in the Gallowgate of Aberdeen, presently possessed by Mr Mosley silk-dresser.

The progress of writs, articles of roup, and a plan and particular rental of the foresaid lands of Seaton, are to be seen in the hands of Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen; and copies of the articles and rental in the hands of Mr William Tytler, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to either of whom application may be made for information in regard to the upset prices and any other particulars.

By Order of Sir MICHAEL BRUCE of Stenhouse, Bart. Convener of the Trustees of the turnpike-roads in the Counties of Stirling and Linlithgow.

THESE are giving notice to the said Trustees, That their Annual Meeting for allocating the statute work and funds for repairing the turnpike-roads and bridges in these counties this year, and other business of importance, is to be held at Falkirk upon Tuesday the 17th of April next, by twelve o'clock noon, in the house of James Wyse vintner there.

March 26. 1781. JOHN M'KILLOP, Clk.

TO be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Thursday the 5th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarno, and shire of Dumfries, with the right of patronage of the said united parishes.

II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and shire aforesaid.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of 9360 acres, or thereby; and the free-rent, after deduction of all public burdens, is about 1740 l. Sterling, exclusive of the lime-quarries and salmon-fishing.

There are Woods upon this estate to the extent of 270 acres, or thereby, whereof about 180 is mostly oak, one-half twenty years old, the other lately cut, about fifty is fir and other timber near and round the mansion-house, 50 years old; and about forty is a thriving plantation of young firs on the farms of Campel and Lakehead.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is completely inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass, and are in great heart; and a considerable part of the remaining estate is inclosed and parcelled out into small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides being a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town and thirteen from the port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal can be got at a reasonable rate, and only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford the tenants an opportunity of getting the very best prices for the product of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tithes.

The estate of Capenoch holds of a subject, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood twenty years old. Part of these lands are at present in the proprietor's own hand, but the free rent of the whole, when last set, was 231l. 3s. 6d. ster. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these three years, and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Byreholm, part of Capenoch, has lately been inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, the factor on the estate, who will also shew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.

ADJOURNED

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickshire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, on Wednesday the 25th day of July 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceased Robert Wood of Leetside, in the following Lots.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of Whitsom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united parishes of Whitsom and Hiltown, as presently possessed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickson, with the teinds, houses, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is - - L. 348 8 9 9-12ths

DEDUCTIONS.

Ministers stipend,	L. 8	13	10
Schoolmaster's salary,	0	9	4 9-12ths
Feu-duties of part of the lands which hold of subject-superiors,	1	4	5 6-12ths
Blanch duties,	0	0	2 6-12ths
	10	7	8 9-12ths

Total free rent, L. 338 1 0 3 12ths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, is L. 7099 1 5 3-12ths

These lands, except a small part, hold of the Crown blench. They consist of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, English measure. The soil is remarkably fine. The whole estate is well inclosed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very best order and condition; the inclosures are large, well laid out, and amply supplied with water; the situation is good and convenient, being within six English miles of Dunse, seven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The straw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The house and stables are good, and covered with Easdale slates; the barns, shades, and other out-houses, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houses and fences on the estate in good and sufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardson.

The yearly rent is - - -			L. 36	0 0
Deductions,				
Minister's stipend - -	L. 0	2 10		
Schoolmaster's salary - -	0	4 1		
Blanch duties - -	0	0 1½		
			0 7	0½
Total free rent - -			L. 35	12 11½
Upset-price, at 21 years purchase, is - -			L. 748	12 1½

The lands hold blanch of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, English measure. They lie about a mile east from the lands in lot 1st. are divided into two inclosures, both well supplied with water, and every way fencible. The straw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houses and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of writs, and a plan of the estate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the signet; and copies of the articles are also to be seen in the hands of James Lorain, sheriff-clerk of Berwick-shire.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in; This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 *s. 6 d. per annum*, when sent by post; 42 *s. 6 d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s. 6 d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*